Brock Science Mentorship Seminar



Ian Gordon, Teaching & Learning Librarian



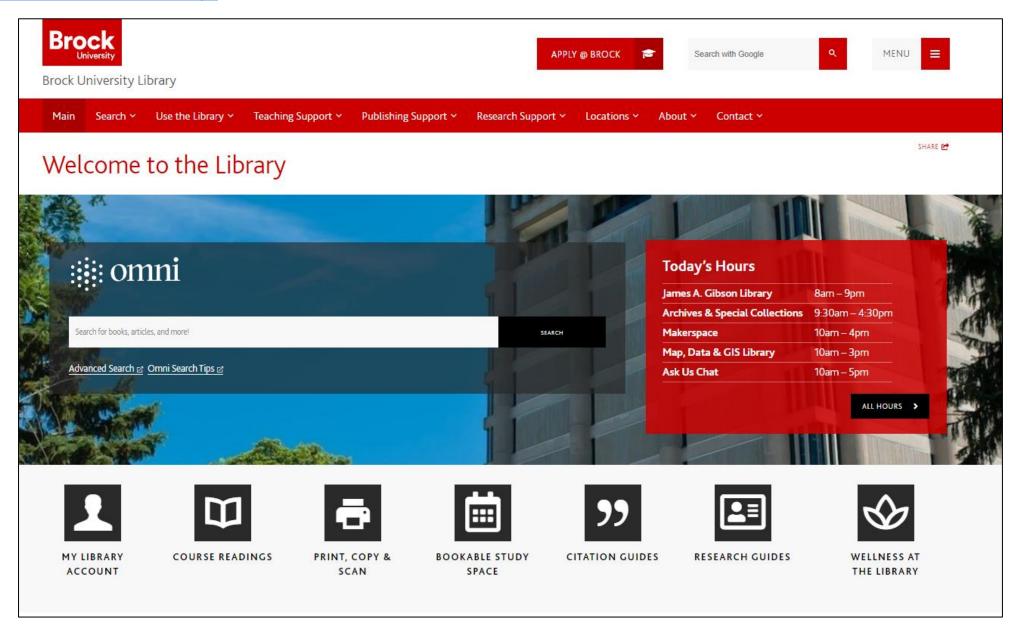
Brock Science Mentorship Seminar

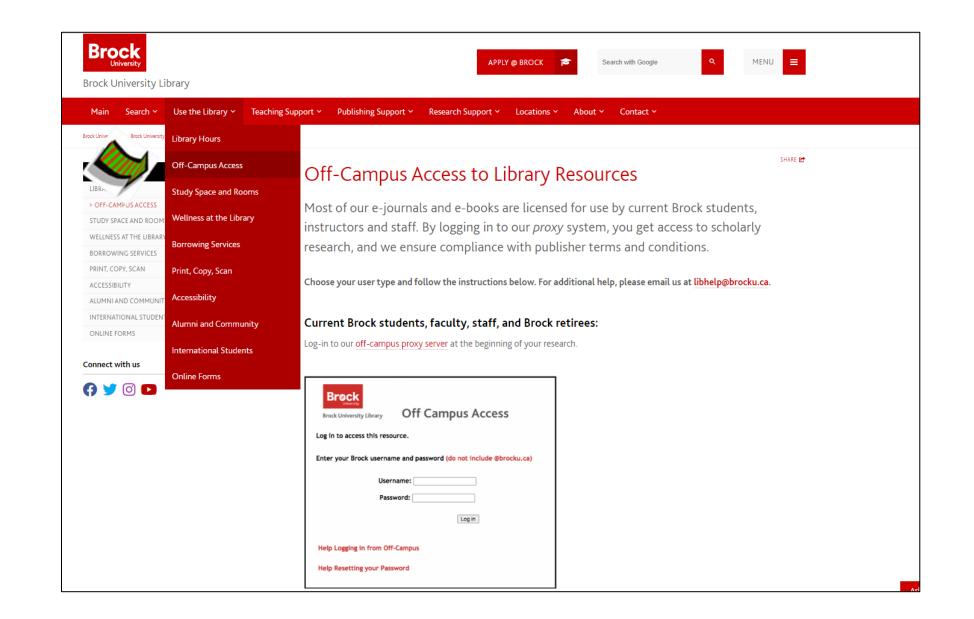
Agenda

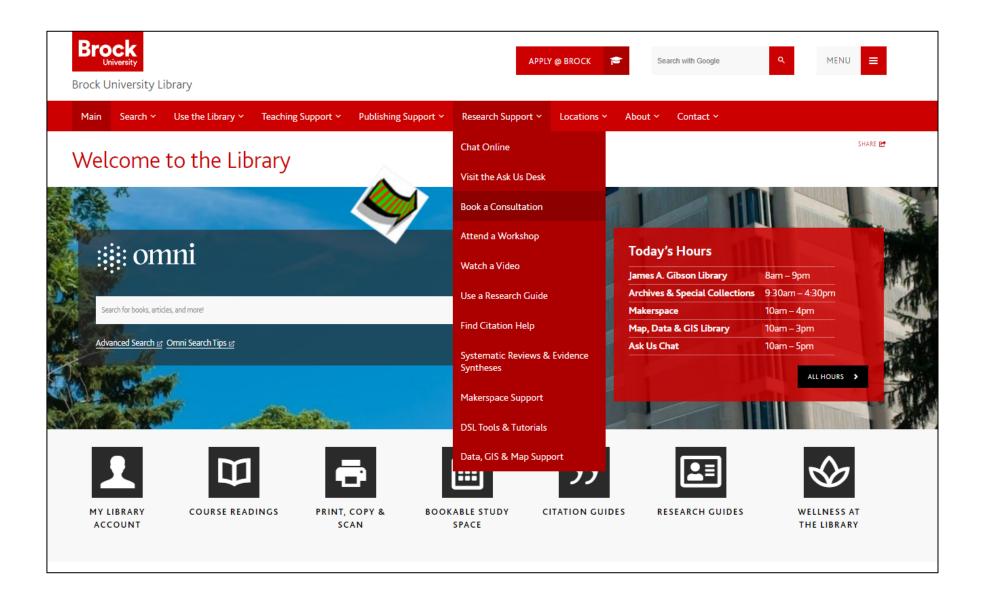
- Library Virtual Tour things to know
- What is your research question?
- Identifying your appropriate library research guide(s)
- Search strategies and keywords
- Databases, lots of them
- Citing articles and books using Zotero / zoterobib
- Where to get help
- Homework!



https://brocku.ca/library/







Brock University Library

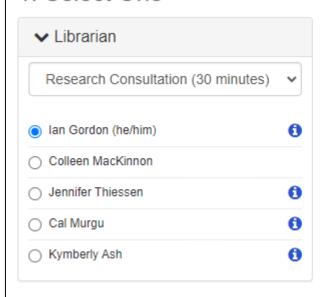
Brock University / Appointments

Make an Appointment Research Consultatic •

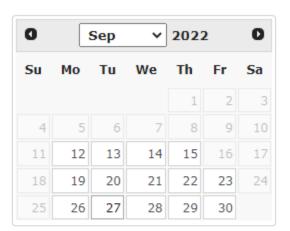
Your Librarian can help you:

- . use the best search tools for your assignments
- · find information sources on your specific topic
- · develop effective research strategies
- · become a confident and independent researcher

1. Select One



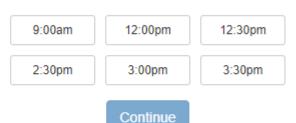
2. Select Date:

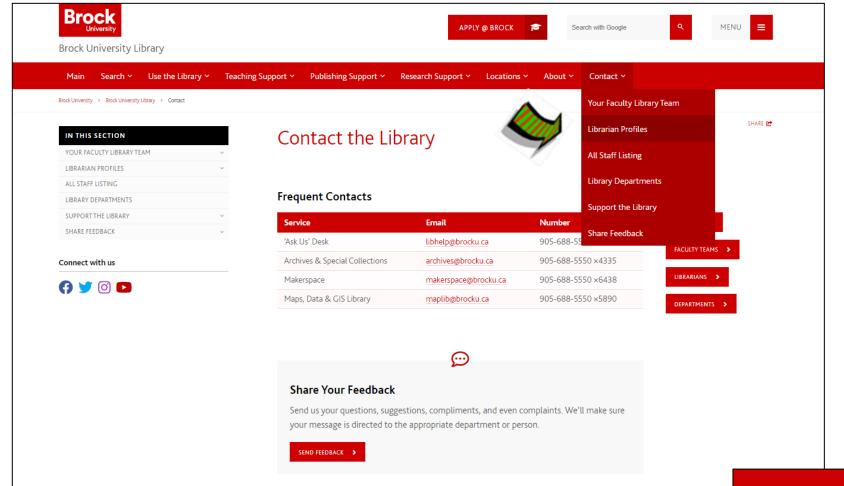


3. Select Time:

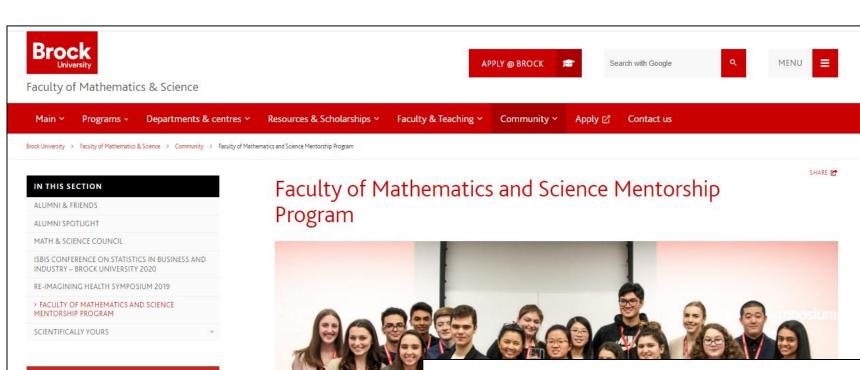
Tuesday, September 27, 2022

Time Zone: Eastern Time - US & Canada (change)













The Brock University Science Mentorship Program

Initially introduced in 1994, the program is designed for students who are highly interested in science, demonstrate significant scientific curiosity and are capable of working independently. The Brock University Science Mentorship Program offers the opportunity to pursue a real-life scientific investigation under the supervision of a faculty or staff member in a university laboratory environment.

Secondary school science and co-op teachers from across Niagara annually encourage and nominate gifted students to participate in this program. Applications are received in the spring with placements commencing the following fall semester of the secondary school year. Students are matched with mentors who are conducting research in subject areas that are of interest to the student. The supervising secondary school teacher maintains a continual dialogue with the student and periodically meets with the mentor. and Science mentors from The primary goal of this program is to encourage these mentored students to consider a career in the sciences. This one-on-one commitment by Brock Faculty of Mathematics and Science faculty and staff is truly an exceptional opportunity.

> 2020 Mentorship Symposium Program 2019 Mentorship Symposium Program

This unique program lin



What is your research question?

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIES 2018, VOL. 37, NO. 2, 130-151 https://doi.org/10.1080/0194262X.2018.1445063







Information Seeking Behaviors, Attitudes, and Choices of Academic Chemists

Ian D. Gordon Ot, Patricia Meindlb, Michael White, and Kathy Szigetid

*James A. Gibson Library, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; bA.D. Allen Chemistry Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 'Engineering & Science Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; Davis Centre Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

ARSTRACT

Chemists in academic institutions utilize a variety of resources and strategies to remain current and to track scholarly information, patents, and news. To explore how chemists in academic institutions remain current, librarians at four Canadian university institutions surveyed 231 and interviewed 14 chemistry faculty, staff, and graduate students on their information seeking behaviors and attitudes. According to survey results, a minority of chemists (13.9 percent) acknowledged that they were successfully keeping up to date, while 50.6 percent indicated that they were somewhat successful. However, a significant number of chemists (35.5 percent) indicated that they were unsuccessful and could do better in remaining current with information. Investigators analyzing focus group data identified three emergent themes related to remaining current: (1) there is "too much information - and not enough time." No single information seeking strategy works; (2) "patents are important - but messy." Chemists find themselves largely suspicious about the value and credibility of patents; and (3) chemists "could do better" in keeping up to date with new and emerging technologies. Chemists continue to be open to new tools and resources yet readily acknowledge that they are too often not sure which information seeking behaviors, resources, or strategies work best. This study helps to shed light on opportunities to identify and meet chemists' evolving information needs.

KEYWORDS

Academic (university) libraries: chemists: faculty; graduate students; information needs: information seeking behaviors; information sources

Introduction

Recent advances in technology have enabled chemists to efficiently acquire and evaluate chemistry information in a timely and sustainable manner. Even so, many chemists continue to struggle to find the right balance of strategies and resources to stay on top of the literature. These concerns raise questions about chemists' information seeking behaviors, attitudes, and choices while attempting to remain current in their areas of expertise. This paper explores academic chemists' practices and feelings when seeking, evaluating, and managing

CONTACT Ian D. Gordon @ igordon@brocku.ca D James A. Gibson Library, Brock University, 1812 Sir Isaac Brock Way, St. Catharines L2T 3G2, Canada

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIES. 2020 VOL 39 NO 3 253-280

https://doi.org/10.1080/0194262X.2020.1758284





Information Seeking Behaviors, Attitudes, and Choices of Academic Mathematicians

Ian D. Gordon (1) a Brian D. Cameron (1) b Debbie Chaves (1) c and Rebecca Hutchinson

^a Liaison Services, Brock University, James A. Gibson Library, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada ^b Collection Services, Ryerson University Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada ^c User Services, Wilfrid Laurier University Library, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada d Information Services and Resources, University of Waterloo, Davis Centre Library, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

ABSTRACT

Mathematicians in academic institutions utilize a variety of resources and strategies to seek, find, and use scholarly information and news. Using a sample of mathematicians, researchers surveyed 112 students and faculty at four Canadian university institutions to explore self-perceived success rates, resources consulted, databases used, use of social media, and citation management systems. Further, 12 follow-up interviews were completed with mathematicians to better interpret survey results, resulting information-seeking behaviors. choices, strategies, and feelings on keeping up to date with information needs. According to survey results, a minority of mathematicians (12.5 percent) acknowledged that they were successfully keeping up to date. However, a significant number of mathematicians (28.6 percent) indicated that they were unsuccessful and could do better in remaining current with information needs. Co-investigators, using qualitative analyses, identified four emergent themes related to remaining current: (1) The "slower pace of math" pervades all aspects of this discipline;" (2) There are "too many papers - and not enough time" to effectively search, evaluate, and read scholarly papers of interest: (3) Mathematicians collectively acknowledge that they are open to strategies and technologies where they "could do better" keeping up to date; and (4) Mathematicians have divided loyalties using databases when searching for information by means of "MathSciNet in a Google world." Additional insights document how mathematicians are guided by mathematical peculiarities and discipline-specific practices. This study helps to shed light on opportunities for academic librarians to identify and meet mathematicians' evolving information needs.

Mathematicians, information-seeking behaviors, information needs, information sources, graduate students, faculty, academic (university) libraries, knowledge management

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Introduction

How do mathematicians seek information, what resources do they consult, how successful are they, what behaviors do they exhibit, and how do they feel about these choices? These questions form the basis of this study as the second of a three-part research project investigating academic chemists (Gordon et al. 2018) and a forthcoming study that will investigate academic physicists. Researchers as academic librarians were also interested to observe idiosyncrasies specific to mathematicians' information seeking while commenting on similarities and differences observed within these scholarly

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIES 2022, VOL. 41, NO. 3, 288-318 https://doi.org/10.1080/0194262X.2021.1991546





Information Seeking Behaviors, Attitudes, and Choices of **Academic Physicists**

lan D. Gordon (6)2, Debbie Chaves (6)12, Dylanne Dearborn (6)5, Shawn Hendrikx (6)14, Rebecca Hutchinson (10°). Christopher Popovich (10°), and Michael White (10°)

*Liaison Services, Brock University, James A. Gibson Library, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; bUser Services, Wilfrid Laurier University Library, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; 'Physics Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; dThe D.B. Weldon Library, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada; "Davis Centre Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; "Engineering & Science Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

ABSTRACT

Physicists in academic institutions utilize a variety of resources and strategies to seek, find, and use scholarly information and news. Using a sample of physicists, researchers surveyed 182 students and faculty at seven Canadian university institutions to explore selfperceived success rates, resources consulted, databases used, and use of social media and citation management systems. To complement the survey, 11 follow up interviews/focus groups were completed with participants to further uncover information-seeking behaviors, choices, strategies, and feelings around keeping up to date with information needs. According to survey results. a minority of physicists (15.4%) acknowledged that they were successfully keeping up to date. However, a significant number of physicists (28.6%) indicated that they were unsuccessful and could do better in remaining current with information needs. Coinvestigators, using qualitative analyses, identified four emergent themes: (1) There are "too many papers - and not enough time" to effectively search, evaluate and read scholarly papers of interest; (2) Staying up to date is important especially in competitive research areas: (3) Graduate students seek information differently than faculty and experienced researchers; and (4) The arXiv database is important to many physicists. Additional minor themes included physics-related publishing is constantly evolving; physicists use a variety of information-seeking behaviors; and, information-seeking methods can differ between physics subdisciplines. This study aims to shed light on opportunities for academic librarians to identify and meet physicists' evolving information behaviors, attitudes, choices, and needs.

KEYWORDS

information-seeking behaviors; information needs: information sources: graduate students: faculty: academic (university) libraries: knowledge management; information

Introduction

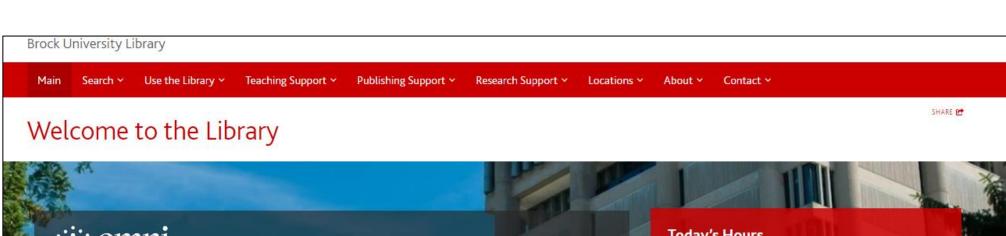
How do physicists seek information? What resources do they consult? How successful are they? What information-seeking behaviors do they exhibit? How do they feel about these choices? These questions form the basis of this study as

CONTACT Ian D. Gordon a igordon@brocku.ca D Brock University Library, Brock University, 1812 Sir Isaac Brock Way, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1, Canada

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Identifying your appropriate library research guide(s)



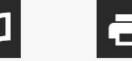








COURSE READINGS



PRINT, COPY & SCAN



BOOKABLE STUDY SPACE



CITATION GUIDES

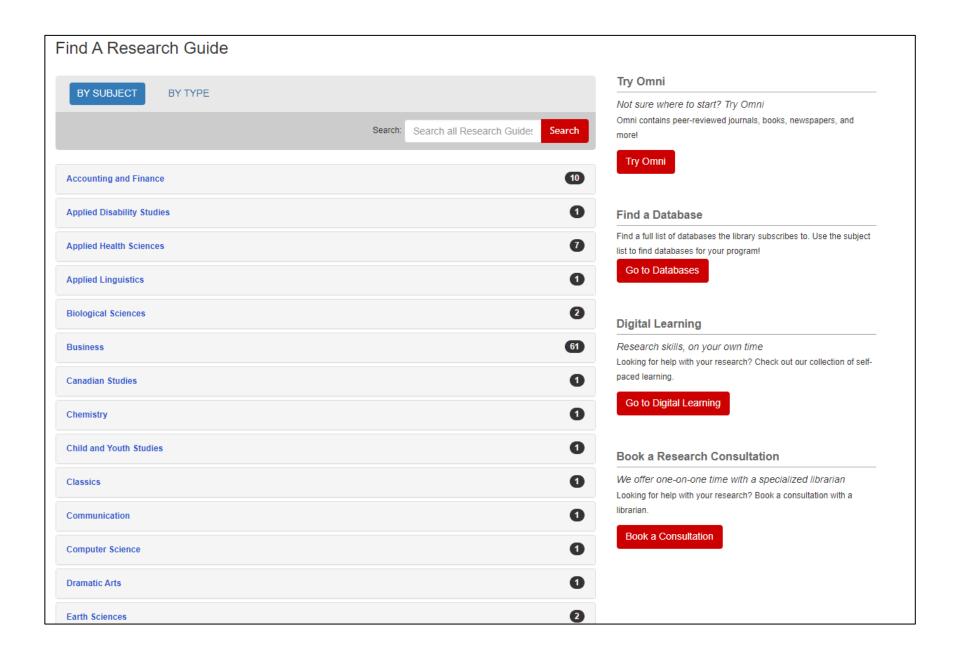


RESEARCH GUIDES



WELLNESS AT THE LIBRARY





Chemistry

HOME

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DEFINITIONS

THESES & DISSERTATIONS

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PROPERTIES & REACTIONS

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Need help?

What's in the Guide

Welcome to the Chemistry Research Guide!

Typical ways we can help include knowing where to get started, using databases, finding data, getting resources from other academic libraries, and wanting to know how best to find the most important and current research resources when doing a lab, major paper, or theses.

Check out the contacts on this page, in the Help!!! tab, book a consultation or email me directly at igordon@brocku.ca.

ChemDraw software is available to the Brock Community to assist with creating structures and reactions. Cambridge Crystallography Database (WebCSD) is licensed by the Brock Library, but administered by Razvan Simionescu in the Chemistry Department.

Most often used resources in this guide include Omni, Google Scholar, Google Books, Web of Science, SciFinder-n, Brock Chemistry full-text digital Ph.D. dissertations, Biotechnology dissertations, Chemistry M.Sc. theses and Biotechnology theses.

New open databases include Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, Semantic Scholar, WorldWideScience.org & Zenodo.

ACS Molecule of the Week (and molecule archive!)

CAS Blog on chemistry, science and current events that make the news!

Earth Sciences

HOME

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ARTICLES

INTERLIBRARY LOAN / RACER

DEFINITIONS

NAMES / GEOLOCATORS

THESES & DISSERTATIONS

STREAMING VIDEOS

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ERSC 2P18

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Welcome to the Earth Sciences Research Guide!

Browse the attached lists of Library article, book, e-book and full-text digital databases and selected Internet web resources.

Check out the Library's Geography Research Guide and Maps, Data & GIS Library Guide for further resources.

Most often used resources in this guide include: Omni, GeoRef, Google Scholar, GeologyOntario, USGS and an assortment of subject-specific encyclopedias, handbooks and guides.

New open databases to the Brock Library include Google

Scholar, Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, SciELO, Semantic Scholar, WorldWideScience.org & Zenodo.



Timefulness: How Thinking Like a Geologist Can Help Save the World (2018)

Mathematics

HOME

BOOKS & E-BOOKS

ARTICLES

INTERLIBRARY LOAN / RACER

DEFINITIONS & HANDBOOKS

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Mathematics & Statistics Research Guide

Welcome to the Mathematics & Statistics Research Guide!

My name is Ian Gordon and I am the Liaison Librarian for Mathematics and Statistics. Please browse the adjacent tabs that include lists of Library books, e-books, full-text databases and selected Internet web resources.

Search MathSciNet using the MathSciNet EBSCO interface which allows you to search, cite, push to Zotero, search across fields e.g. titles/subjects/abstracts all at once, create alerts, etc. searching the identical content as the AMS version, just easier to use, try it out.

New databases to the Brock Library include Google

Scholar, Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, SciELO, Semantic Scholar, WorldWideScience.org & Zenodo.

Brock Professor Bill Ralph's Last Lecture Brock Digital Repository resources and Feb 5, 2020 lecture.

Neat Books/ebooks:

Handbook of Writing for the Mathematical Sciences (2020)

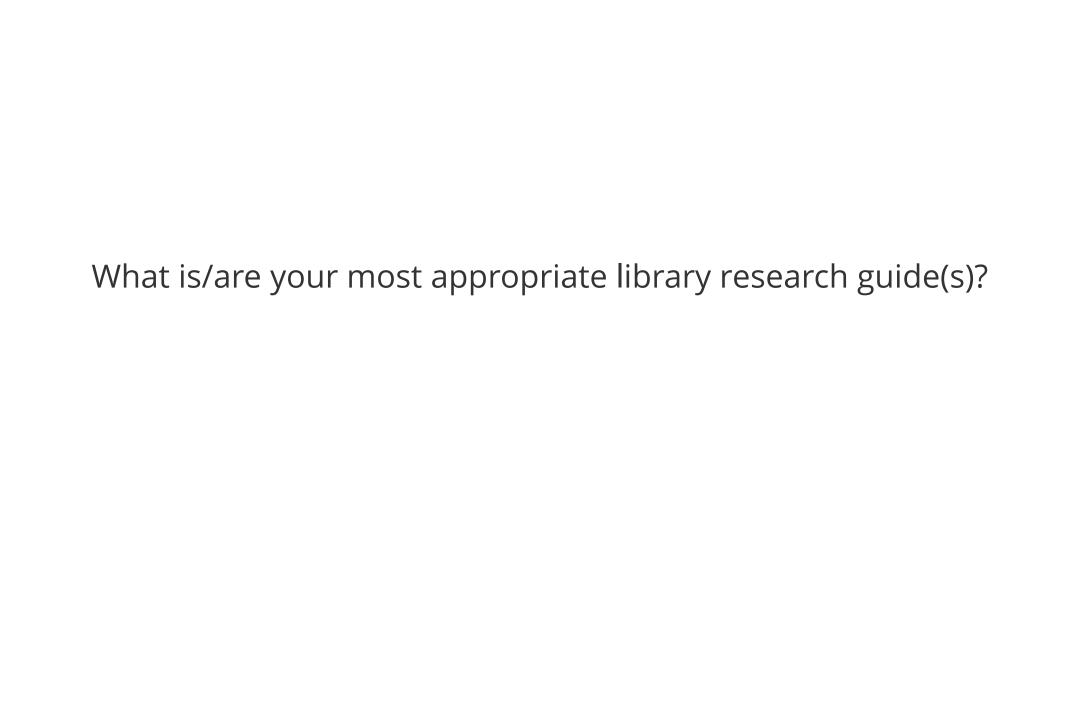
101 Careers in Mathematics (2014)

The Mathematical World of Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) (2019)

Loving and Hating Mathematics Challenging the Myths of Mathematical Life (2011)

5 Steps to a %: 500 AP Statistics Questions to Know by Test Day (2020)

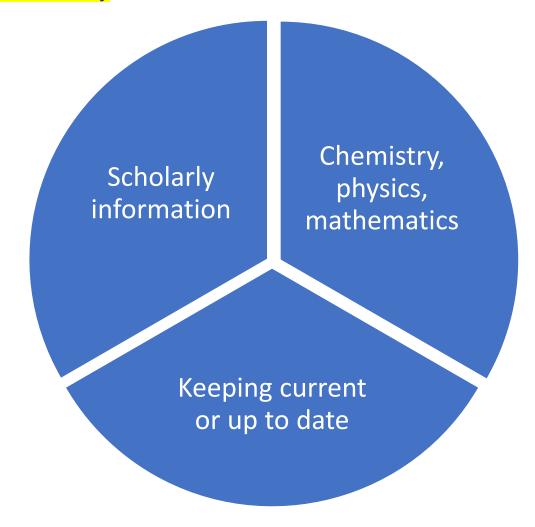
McGraw-Hill Education Top 50 Skills for a Top Score: SAT Math (2015)

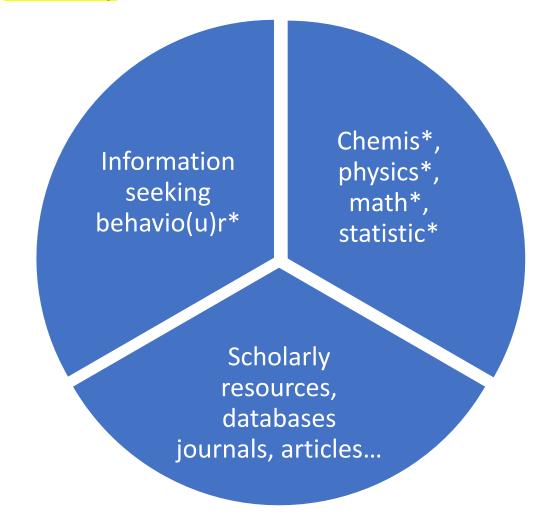


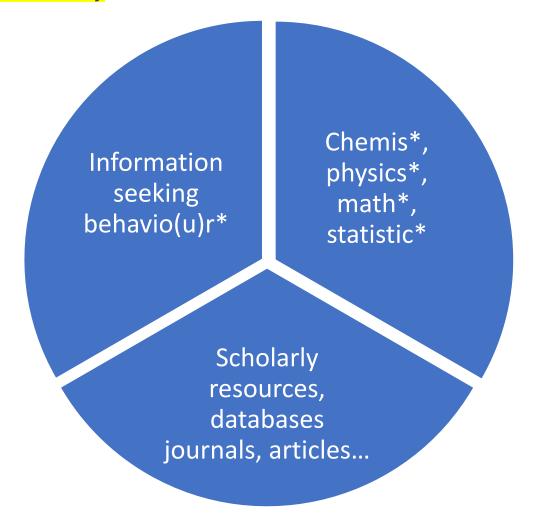
Search strategies and keywords

What are the key search concepts?

What are the key search concepts?







Currency of information Language Discipline Format

My professor and research team

1. "information w/3 seeking"

AND

2. behavior* or behaviour*

AND

3. chem* or physics or physicist* or math* or statisti*

Language = English AND

Date = 2000+ AND

Format = peer reviewed scholarly journal articles

Databases – lots of them

Neuroscience



HOME

What's In The Guide

ARTICLES

BOOKS & E-BOOKS

THESES & DISSERTATIONS

STREAMING VIDEOS

DEFINITIONS & HANDBOOKS

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WEBSITES

INTERLIBRARY LOAN / RACER

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What's in the Guide

Welcome to the Neuroscience Research Guide!

My name is Ian Gordon and I am the Teaching & Learning Librarian for Neuroscience. Please browse the attached lists of often used and most popular Library databases, books, e-books, full-text databases and selected Internet web resources. Note other library subject quides and additional resources:

Psychology / Health Sciences / Chemistry / Biological Sciences

New and alternate databases to the Brock Library include Google Scholar, Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, SciELO, Semantic Scholar, scite, WorldWideScience.org & Zenodo.



So You Want To Be A Neuroscientist? (2020)

So You Want to Be a Neuroscientist? is a contemporary and engaging guide for aspiring neuroscientists of diverse backgrounds and interests. Fresh with the experience of having recently launched her own career, Ashley Juavinett provides a candid look at the field, offering practical guidance that explores everything from programming to personal stories.

Neuroscience

HOME

ARTICLES

Neuroscience Databases

News & Media Databases

BOOKS & E-BOOKS

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Need help?



Neuroscience Databases

The best place to find journal articles is in a database. Compare search results using the following recommended databases.

New and alternate databases to the Brock Library include Google Scholar, Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, SciELO, Semantic Scholar, & Zenodo.

A full list of neuroscience databases can be found here.

Omni ☑

A powerful multidisciplinary tool. It includes content from the Brock library catalogue, digital repository, most databases (including Academic Search Complete), JSTOR, Web of Science, and journal article citations from many scholarly publishers.

- Web of Science Complete

 Searches for articles in Web of Science Core, BIO
- MEDLINE via Web of Science Complete

 Searches for articles in core applied health and n
- MEDLINE via OVID @
 Searches for articles in core science and medical comprehensive and complete searches!

Searches for articles in core science and medical

PsycINFO ☑

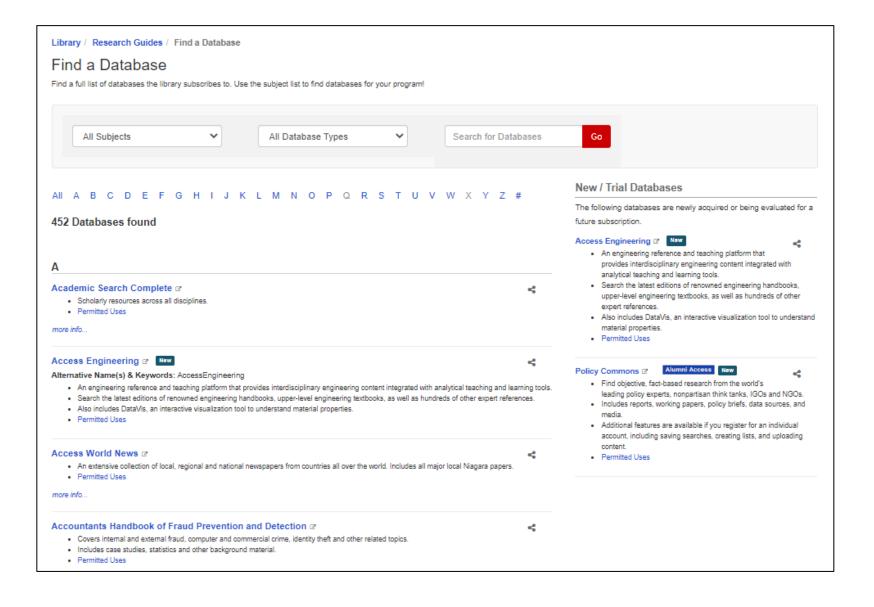
Cites articles, books, book chapters, theses, dissertations and reports in psychology and related disciplines. more info...

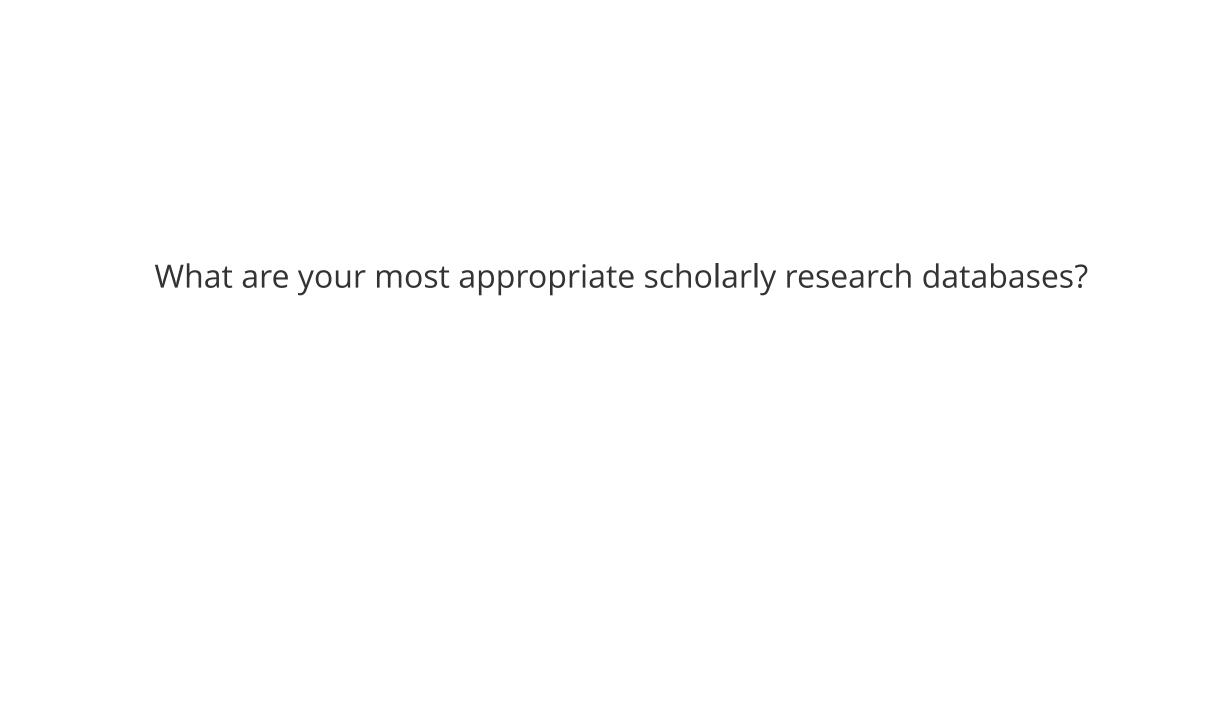
- ProQuest Sociology Collection @
 - · All aspects of sociology and social work
 - Includes ProQuest Sociology Database, Sociological Abstracts, and Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts
 (ASSIA)
 - Permitted Uses

more info...

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- · Brock Library Chemistry Databases
- Brock Library Health Sciences Databases
- · Brock Library Psychology Databases
- Brock Library Open Access Databases

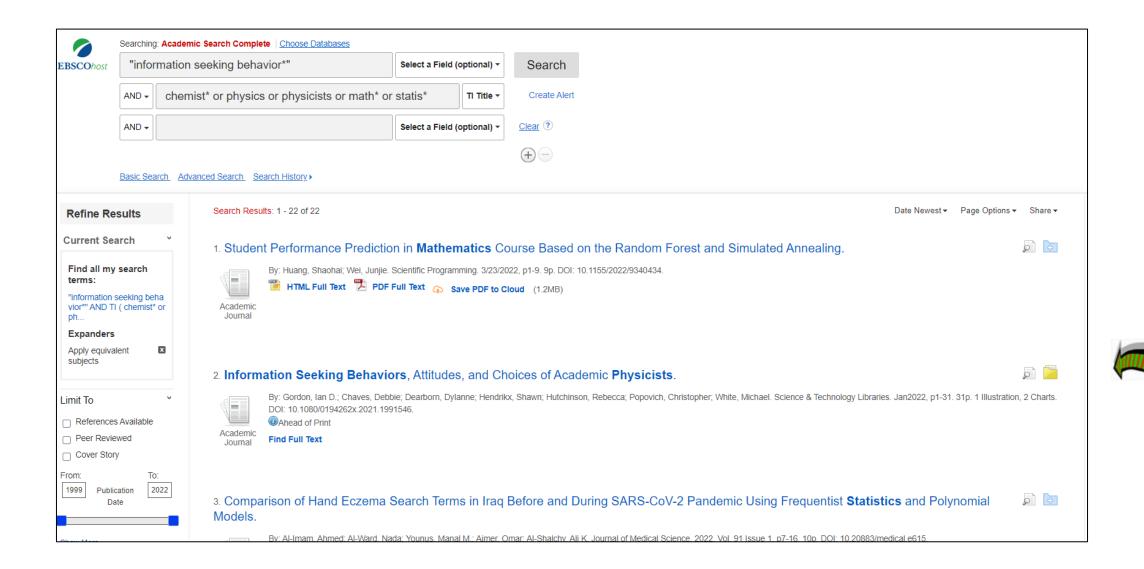
https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/az.php





Most often used databases: Google, Google Scholar, Google Books, Academic Search Complete, BASE, CORE, Omni, Dimensions, IEEE Xplore, MEDLINE, OFS Preprints, Oxford Reference, PsycINFO, Education Source, WorldCat, SciFinder-n, Web of Science Core Collection...

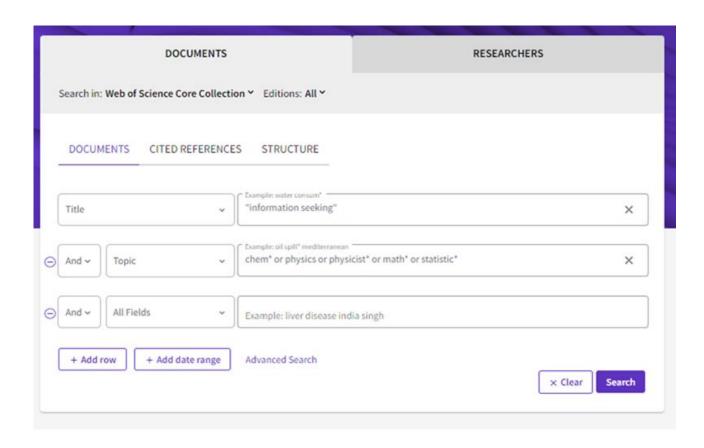
New open databases: Google Scholar, Dimensions, CORE, BASE, Paperity, Semantic Scholar, Scilit, WorldWideScience.org & Zenodo.



=	Google Scholar	"information seeking" behav* chem*	
•	Articles	About 17,200 results (0.29 sec)	
	Any time Since 2022 Since 2021	Did you mean: "information seeking" behavior* chem* Conversations with chemists: Information-seeking behavior of chemistry	[PDF] utexas.edu
	Since 2018 Custom range	faculty in the electronic age <u>D Flaxbart</u> - Science & Technology Libraries, 2001 - Taylor & Francis	Find it @ Brock
	Sort by relevance Sort by date	Six faculty members in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at the University of Texas at Austin were interviewed one-on-one to gather information about their information ☆ Save 𝔻 Cite Cited by 56 Related articles All 7 versions ≫	
	Any type Review articles	A comparison of the information seeking patterns of researchers in the physical and social sciences	[PDF] researchgate.net
	include patents✓ include citations	D Ellis, <u>D Cox</u> , K Hall - Journal of documentation, 1993 - emerald.com scientists does become apparent - particularly in relation to sources such as Chemical Abstracts HALL, AKA A behavioural model of the information seeking behaviour of academic	
		☆ Save 99 Cite Cited by 937 Related articles All 10 versions ≫	
		Information seeking behavior of scientists in the electronic information age: Astronomers, chemists, mathematicians, and physicists CM Brown - Journal of the American Society for Information, 1999 - Wiley Online Library	[PDF] psu.edu Find it @ Brock
		employed to survey the information seeking behavior of veterinary The Chem -istry-Mathematics Library, located within the Index Print Chemistry –Biochemistry Chemical Abstracts Print ☆ Save 切 Cite Cited by 352 Related articles All 14 versions ≫	
		Information seeking behaviors, attitudes, and choices of academic chemists ID Gordon, P Meindl, M White Science & Technology, 2018 - Taylor & Francis such as structures, reactions, or chemical property information does this differentiate chemists' information seeking behavior from other the merits of non-chemistry or interdisciplinary ☆ Save 𝔊 Cite Cited by 29 Related articles All 2 versions ≫	[PDF] tandfonline.com Find it @ Brock
		[PDF] Information Seeking Behaviour (ISB) of tertiary level chemistry students SAmutha, A Sudha Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 2015 - researchgate.net Information is the predominant element for progress in society. The present era is an era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources have been made most ☆ Save 切り Cite Cited by 6 Related articles ≫	[PDF] researchgate.net



Web of Science[™]





176 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:								
Q "information seeking" (Title) and chem* or physics or physicist* or math* or statistic* (Topic) Analyze Results Citation Report								
Refined By: Document Types: Article	× Clear al	l						
C=) Copy query link								
Publications You may also like								
Refine results		1/176	Add To Marked List	< 1 of 4 >				
Search within results	Q							
		V 1	College Students' Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviors regarding Personal Information					
Filter by Marked List	^		<u>Liu, YW</u> and <u>ChanLin, LJ</u>	F1				
Quick Filters			Dec 2017 JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES 15 (2), pp.101-133	51 References				
			This study analyzed college students' reactions toward the issues of personal information. Students' needs and seeking behaviors for personal					
Open Access	8 77		information were assessed. Relevant literature was reviewed for framing the research questions and designing the questionnaire items for survey. Survey subjects were students from an university at northern Taiwan. A set of questionnaire items were used to Show more					
Associated Data	2		Find It @ Brock View full text •••	Related records (?)				
≡ Enriched Cited References	24		Washing Dioch	Related Tecords ()				
		□ 2	Quantifying health literacy and eHealth literacy using existing instruments and browser-based software for tracking	45				
Authors	V	ô	online health information seeking behavior	Citations				
_			Quinn, S; Bond, R and Nugent, C	65				
Show Researcher Profiles			Apr 2017 COMPUTERS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR 69 , pp. 256-267	References				
Jamali, Hamid R. Nicholas, David	6 5		Citizens are increasingly using Internet-based resources to obtain and understand health information at the point of need. The ability to locate,					
Hemminger, Bradley M.	3		evaluate and use online health information may be influenced by an individual's level of health literacy and eHealth literacy. Those with advanced					
Sin, Sei-Ching Joanna	3		eHealth literacy skills may utilise more efficient online search strategies and identify higher quality Show more					
Kostagiolas, Petros	2		Find It @ Brock Free Published Article From Repository Full Text at Publisher •••	Related records				
See all >								
		□ 3	eHEALS as a predictive factor of digital health information seeking behavior among Brazilian undergraduate					
Publication Years	~	©	students					
2022	17		Lotto, M; Maschio, KF; (); Cruvinel, T	44				
2021	25		Oct 2021 (Early Access) HEALTH PROMOTION INTERNATIONAL	References				
2020	23							
2019	8		■ Enriched Cited References					



Quantifying health literacy and eHealth literacy using existing instruments and browser-based software for tracking online health information seeking behavior

By: Quinn, S (Quinn, Susan) [1]; Bond, R (Bond, Raymond) [1]; Nugent, C (Nugent, Chris) [1]

View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate)

COMPUTERS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Volume: 69 Page: 256-267 DOI: 10.1016/j.chb.2016.12.032

Published: APR 2017 Indexed: 2017-04-01 Document Type: Article



Abstract

Citizens are increasingly using Internet-based resources to obtain and understand health information at the point of need. The ability to locate, evaluate and use online health information may be influenced by an individual's level of health literacy and eHealth literacy. Those with advanced eHealth literacy skills may utilise more efficient online search strategies and identify higher quality health information resources. This paper describes a study which investigated the associations between health literacy, eHealth literacy and actual online health information seeking behavior. Accurately quantifying online health information seeking behavior can be difficult, which is why we integrated software into the web browser to objectively monitor online interactions, search queries and Uniform Resource Locators. We recruited 54 participants to search for information related to common health topics. We received 307 answers, of which 75.2% were correct. However, despite having adequate health and eHealth literacies, participants relied on search engine results as a guide to locating information resources. Furthermore 96.3% of participants utilised unaccredited health information to answer some questions. The findings suggest that eHealth literate individuals may not always utilise effective online searching strategies. Pearson's product-moment correlation indicated that the relationship between the health and eHealth literacy scores was not statistically significant. (C) 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Health literacy; eHealth literacy; Online health information seeking behavior

Keywords Plus: UNCERTAINTY MANAGEMENT; INTERNET USE; COMMUNICATION; CARE; CHILDREN; STUDENTS; PARENTS; SUPPORT; WEB; HIV

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Full length article

Quantifying health literacy and eHealth literacy using existing instruments and browser-based software for tracking online health information seeking behavior



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ABSTRACT

Citizens are increasingly using Internet-based resources to obtain and understand health information at the point of need. The ability to locate, evaluate and use online health information may be influenced by an individual's level of health literacy and efealth literacy. Those with advanced efleath literacy skills may utilise more efficient online search strategies and identify higher quality health information resources. This paper describes a study which investigated the associations between health literacy, eHealth literacy, and actual online health information seeking behavior can be difficult, which is why we integrated software into the web browser to objectively monitor online interactions, search queries and Uniform Resource Locators. We recruited 54 participants to search for information related to common health topics. We received 307 answers, of which 75.28 were correct. However, despite having adequate health and eHealth literacies, participants relied on search engine results as a guide to locating information resources. Furthermore 96.3% of participants utilised unaccredited health information to answer some questions. The findings suggest that eHealth literate individuals may not always utilise effective online searching strategies. Pearson's product-moment correlation indicated that the relationship between the health and eHealth literacy scores was not statistically significant.

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1. Introduction

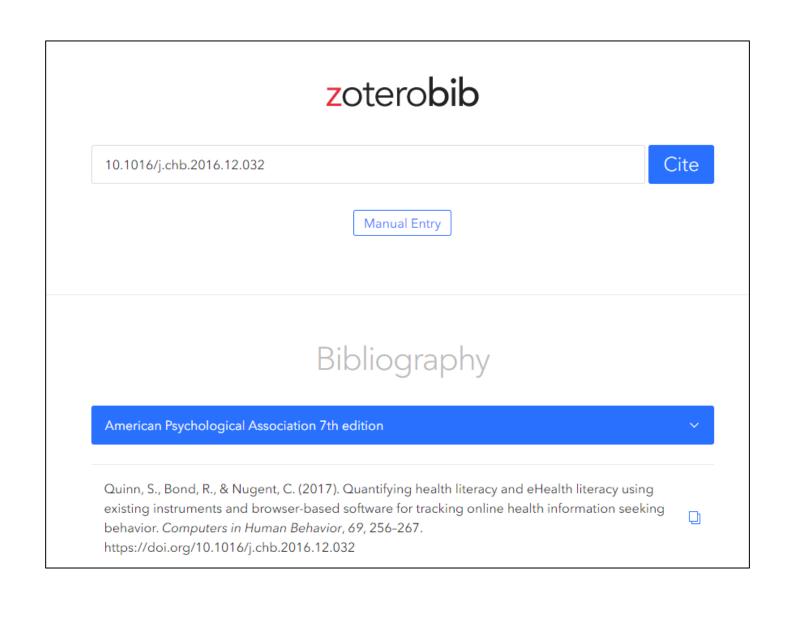
Health information seekers are increasingly using online health information to answer health related questions. The Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project indicates that health information seeking was the third most popular online activity measured (Fox, 2011) and that 72% of Internet users have used the world wide web to search for health information (Fox & Duggan, 2013). The Internet provides a convenient, cost effective and private means of gaining access to health knowledge, and the motivations for seeking information are diverse. Health information seekers have used the Internet as a diagnostic tool, sought information about specific treatments and looked for others with a similar health concern (Fox & Duggan, 2013). Individuals seek health information for a number of reasons, including (1) reassurance, (2) to reduce uncertainty, or (3) to help reconcile themselves

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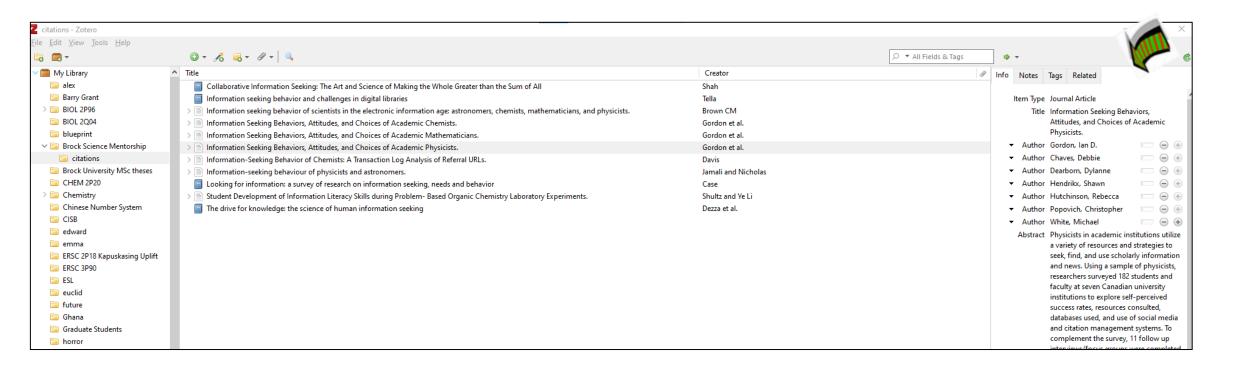
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with a new health situation (Caiata-Zufferey, Abraham, Sommerhalder, & Schulz, 2010; Powell, Inglis, Ronnie, & Large, 2011; Strekalova, 2016). However, doubts have been raised about the quality, accuracy, reliability and veracity of various online health information resources (Zhang, Sun, & Xie, 2015). Moreover, there are concerns that not all health information seekers will have sufficient skills to appraise the quality of online health information (Chen & Lee, 2014). Health Literacy is an individual's competence to obtain, understand and apply health information (Sørensen et al., 2012). The capabilities associated with health literacy include reading and writing skills, listening and speaking skills, numeracy skills, and cultural and conceptual knowledge (Sørensen et al., 2012). Additional capabilities include advanced cognitive skills that, along with social skills, can enable an individual to critically analyse information (Nutbeam, 2000). Inadequate health literacy has been linked to negative health practices including a lack of use of disease prevention services, poorer health and increased hospitalisations (Jacobs, Lou, Ownby, & Caballero, 2016; World Health Organization, 2013). In the sphere of online health information seeking, low health literacy has been associated with a limited

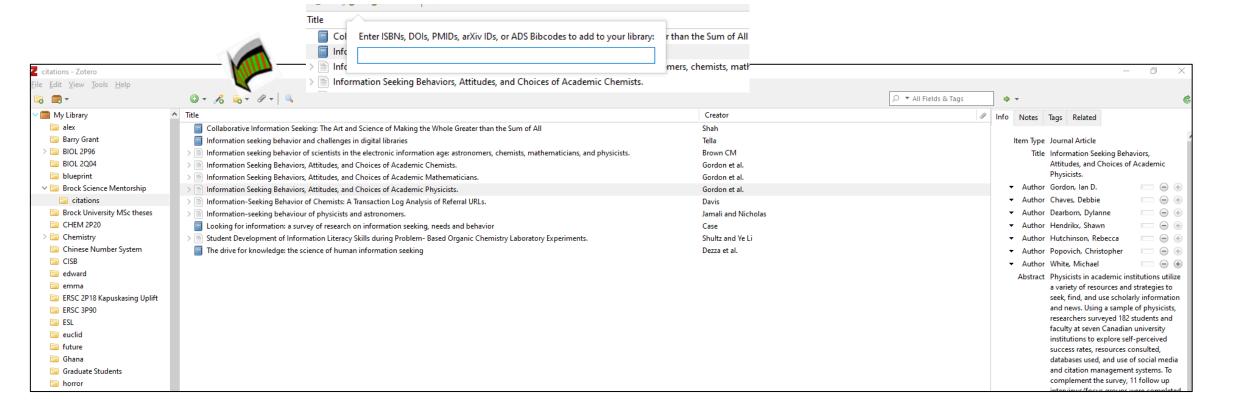
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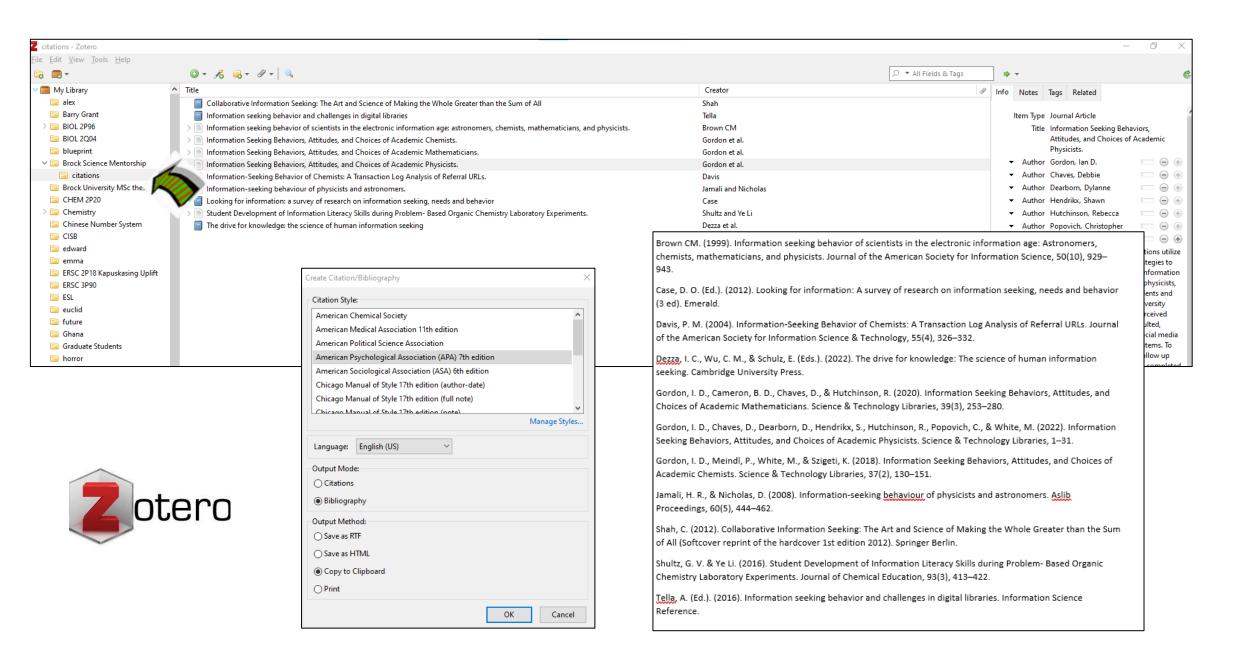
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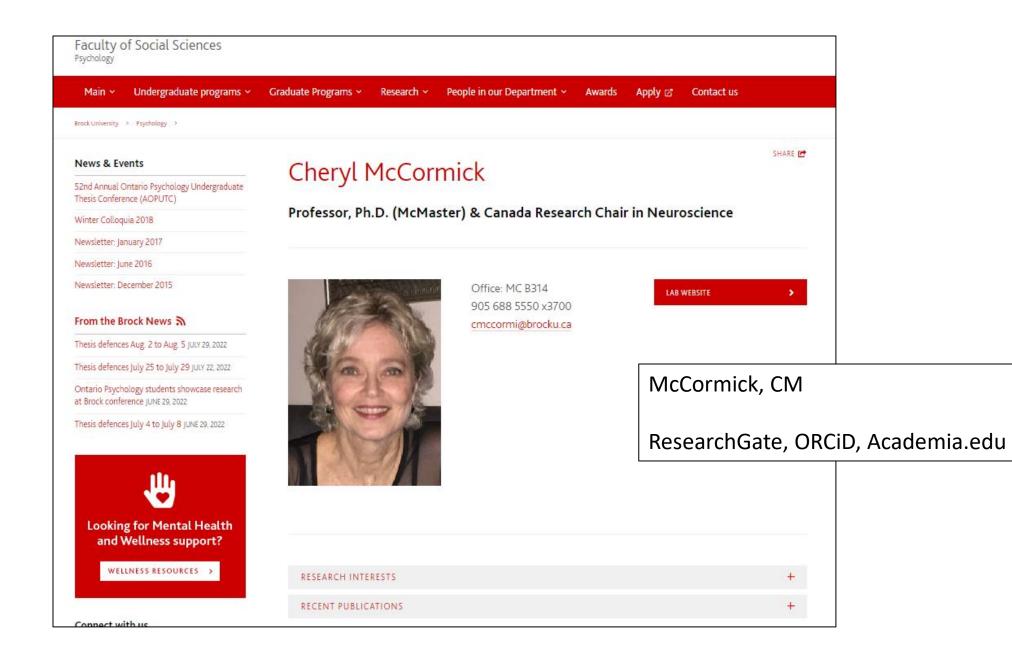








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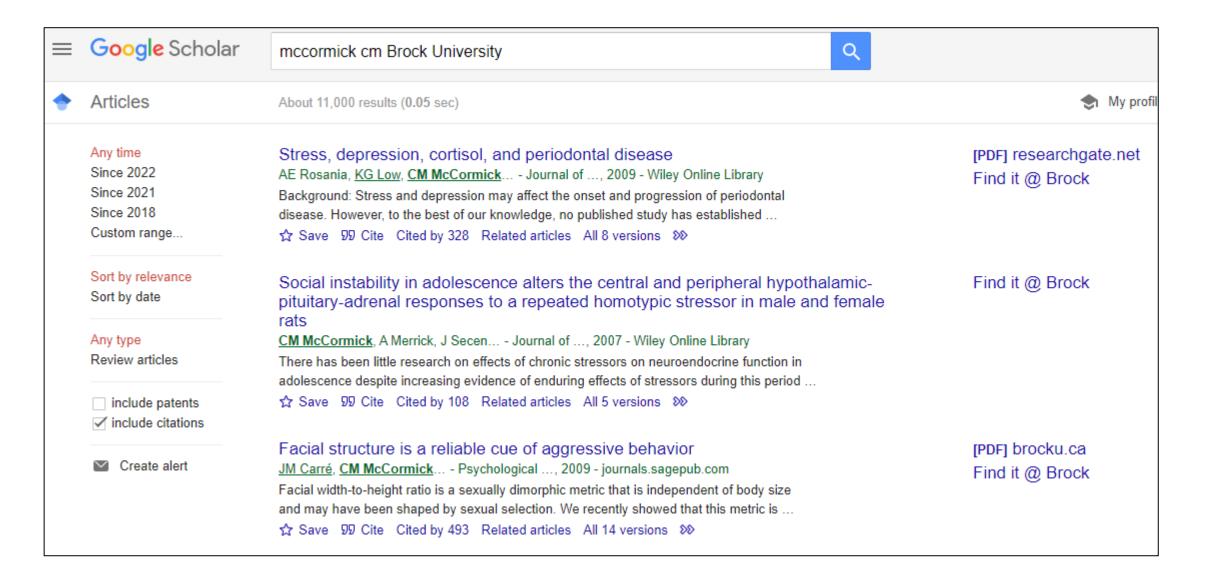
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Volume 80 • Number 2

Stress, Depression, Cortisol, and Periodontal Disease

Amy E. Rosania,* Kathryn G. Low,* Cheryl M. McCormick,† and David A. Rosania†

Background: Stress and depression may affect the onset and progression of periodontal disease. However, to the best of our knowledge, no published study has established whether the mechanisms by which stress and depression influence periodontal disease are physiologic, behavioral, or both, This cross-sectional pilot study explored the associations between psychologic factors, markers of periodontal disease, psychoneuroimmunologic variables, and behavior.

Methods: This study included 45 periodontal patients referred by three dentists. Participants completed composite health, chronic stress, depression, and demographic questions, and salivary cortisol (CORT) was measured. A hygienist assessed the magnitude of periodontal disease.

Results: Stress, depression, and CORT were correlated with measures of periodontal disease. In addition, oral care neglect during periods of stress and depression was associated with attachment loss and missing teeth. After controlling for age. family history, and brushing frequency, depression and CORT were significant predictors of the number of missing teeth. A similar model also predicted the number of teeth with clinical attachment loss >5 mm.

Conclusions: Stress and depression may be associated with periodontal destruction through behavioral and physiologic mechanisms. Addressing psychologic factors, such as depression, may be an important part of periodontal preventive maintenance. J Periodontol 2009:80:260-266.

Cortisol; depression; periodontal disease; stress.

- * Department of Psychology, Bates College, Lewiston, ME. † Department of Psychology, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON.
- # Private practice, Dover, NH.

eriodontal disease is one of the most common causes of tooth loss. Systemic risk factors, such as diabetes mellitus, cigarette smoking, age, and genetic factors, influence the onset and progression of periodontal disease.1 Research has also suggested that stress, depression, and ineffective coping may contribute to the development of periodontitis.2 However, the mechanism by which stress affects periodontal health remains unclear. One model proposes that psychologic stress may result in immunologic and inflammatory responses that influence periodontal disease, whereas an alternative model hypothesizes that negative affective states may reduce compliance with preventive behaviors.3 Evaluation of these potential mechanisms may inform treatment for patients with stress or depression and periodontal disease.

Periodontal Disease

Gingivitis is a mild, reversible form of periodontal disease characterized by gingival inflammation without attachment loss and detected clinically by bleeding on probing. Untreated gingivitis may evolve into periodontitis, a chronic inflammatory state resulting in periodontal attachment loss.2 Clinical indicators of periodontitis include probing depth (PD), recession (REC), clinical attachment level (CAL; CAL = REC + PD), and radiographic loss of alveolar bone.4

Like many chronic diseases, the development of periodontal disease may also be related to conditions that alter

doi: 10.1902/jop.2009.080334

Rosania, A. E., Low, K. G., McCormick, C. M., & Rosania, D. A. (2009). Stress, depression, cortisol, and periodontal disease. Journal of Periodontology, 80(2), 260-266. https://doi.org/10.1902/jop.2009.080334



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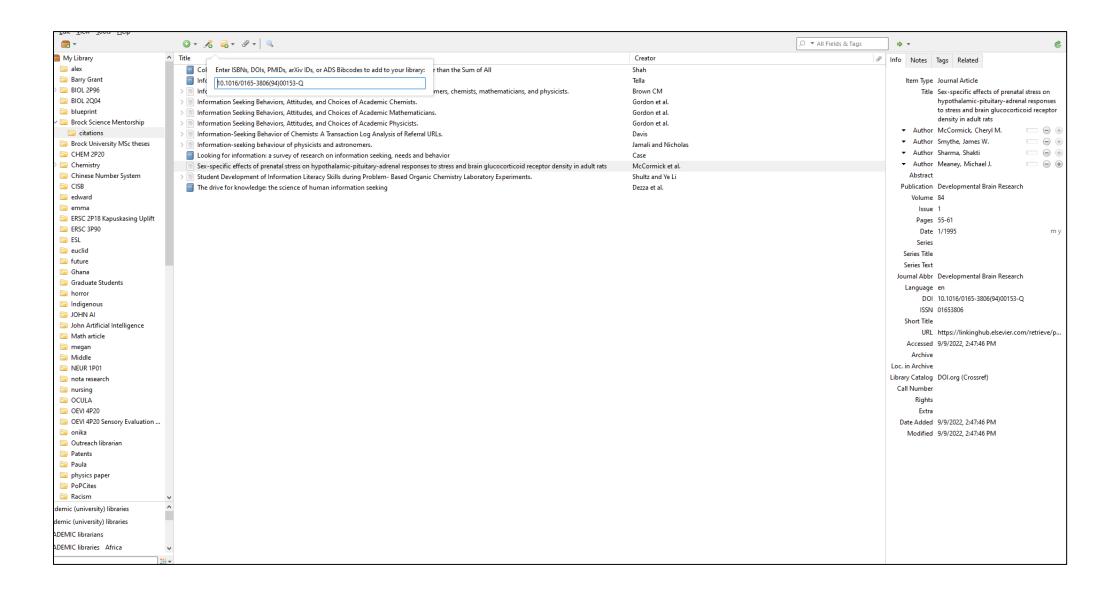
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DEVELOPMENTAL BRAIN RESEARCH

Developmental Brain Research 84 (1995) 55-61

Research report

Sex-specific effects of prenatal stress on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal responses to stress and brain glucocorticoid receptor density in adult rats

Cheryl M. McCormick a,b,*, James W. Smythe b, Shakti Sharma b, Michael J. Meaney b

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Developmental Neuroendocrinology Laboratory, Douglast Hospital Research Centre, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Mourtain Held IRS, Cambridge

Accepted 16 August 1994

Abstract

Previous research indicates that the offspring of dams exposed to stress during late gestation show altered hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) responses to stress. However, the results are inconsistent and a review of the literature suggests that the effects may differ depending upon the gender of the offspring. In the present study, we measured plasma adrenocorticotropin (ACTH) and corticosterone (B) levels prior to, and at 0, 20, 40 and 70 min following restraint stress in catheterized adult made and female offspring of dams stressed in the last week of gestation (i.e. days 15–19 of gestation). Prenatal stress significantly increased both plasma ACTH and B levels in response to restraint, but only in females; male offspring were largely unaffected. In addition, plasma corticosteroid-binding globulin (CBG) levels were significantly increased in prenatally-stressed females, but not in males. Despite these differences in plasma CBG, estimated free B levels following restraint were also significantly elevated in prenatally-stressed females. We then examined glucocorticoid receptor binding in a variety of forebrain structures. Prenatal stress had no effect on glucocorticoid receptor density areas groups were observed in the septum, frontal cortex, and amyaglas. Differences in glucocorticoid receptor density across groups were observed in the septum, frontal cortex, and amyaglas. However, the pattern of observed differences across the groups was not consistent with the pattern of hormonal differences. In summary, the effect of prenatal stress on HPA function is substantially more marked in females than in males. Interestingly, a similar pattern of effects on HPA activity has been reported for prenatal school exposure.

Keywords: Stress; Corticosterone; Adrenocorticotropin; Glucocorticoid receptors; Corticosterone binding globulin; Sex differences; Prenatal stress

1. Introduction

Prenatal stress appears to after both behavioral and endocrine responses to stressful stimuli in the rat, although the data bear some inconsistencies. Adult prenatally-stressed animals differ from control animals in behavioral responses to threat in a manner that is generally consistent with the idea of heightened responsivity to stress in the prenatally-stressed animals (e.g. decreased ambulations in open field compared to controls [20,30]; increased defensive freezing and vocal-

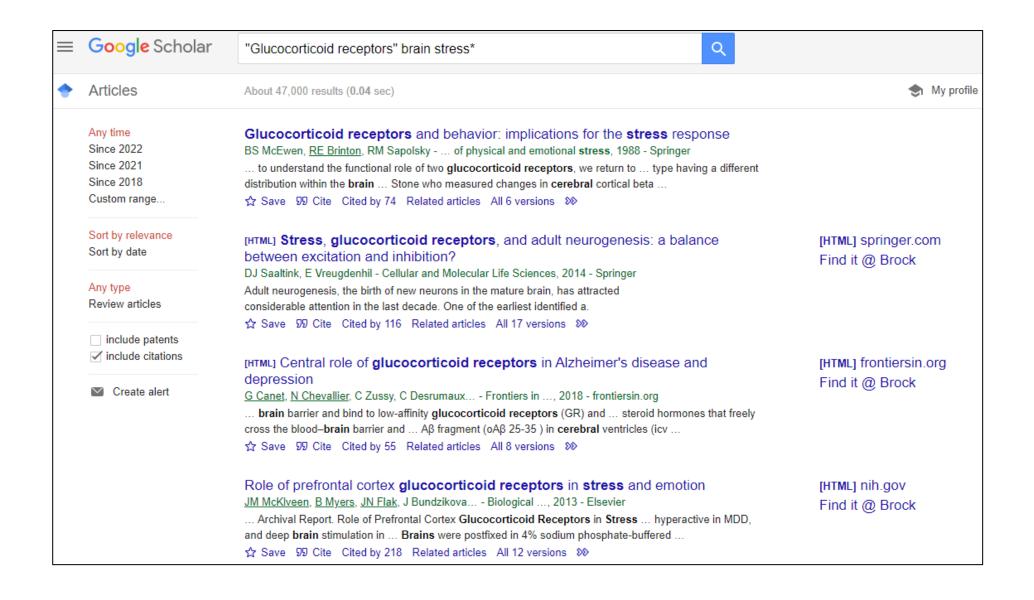
izations [26]). However, the behavioral findings often appear to depend upon the gender of the animal (e.g. [30]). Studies on the effects of prenatal stress on neuroendocrine responses to stress provide a more ambiguous story. At day 14 of life, prenatally-stressed pups show higher resting and stress levels of adreno-corticotropin (ACTH) and corticosterone (B) compared to controls [23,24]. Basal ACTH levels of prenatally-stressed female pups tend to be higher than that of prenatally-stressed males, although they do not differ from males in resting plasma B levels [23]. There are conflicting reports on adult hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) function in prenatally-stressed animals. Pollard [20] found a slight reduction in B

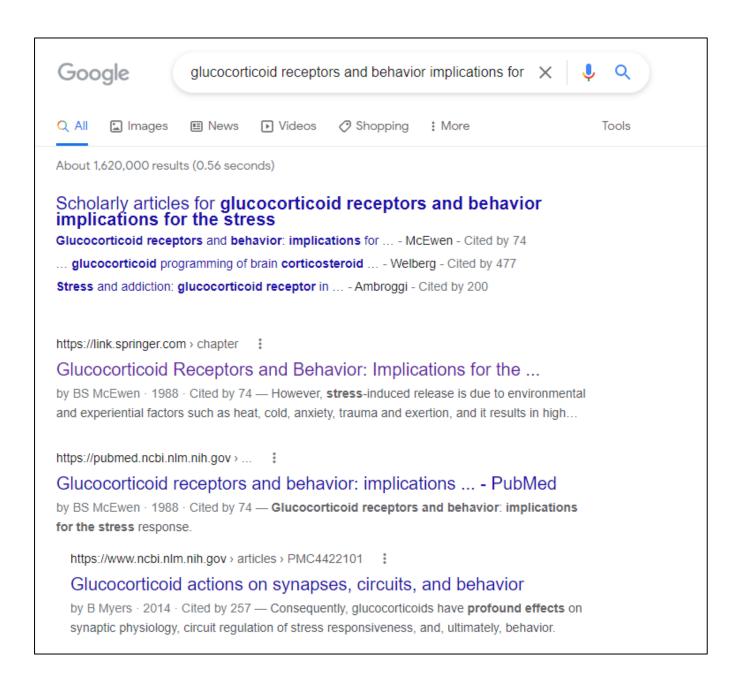
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10.1016/0165-3806(94)00153-Q

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Mechanisms of Physical and Emotional Stress pp 35–45 | Cite as

Glucocorticoid Receptors and Behavior: Implications for the Stress Response

Bruce S. McEwen, Roberta E. Brinton & Robert M. Sapolsky

Chapter

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Abstract

Stress-induced release of glucocorticoids is one of two modes of operation of the pituitary-adrenal axis, the other being the diurnal variation of glucocorticoid levels. Both operating modes are, of course, driven by CNS release of the releasing factor, CRH, in combination with other modulators such as vasopressin and oxytocin (Vale, this volume; Plotsky, this volume; (1)). However, stress-induced release is due to environmental and experiential factors such as heat, cold, anxiety, trauma and exertion, and it results in high levels of glucocorticoids in the blood. On the other hand, diurnal variation in pituitary-adrenal function is based upon an endogenous oscillator (2), although both the light-dark cycle and the anticipation of food entrain the rhythm (3, 4).

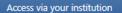
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